SOUTH VIET NAM *In Struggle*

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THREE PICTURES, TWO MOODS

"Vietnamization" fated to complete failure

(Concluded)

THE inevitable bankruptcy of such a stubborn and stupid strategy is left in no doubt. According to a study of the US Senate Foreign Affairs Committee in 1969, the success or failure of this strategy entirely depends on three fundamental factors:

1 — The strengthening of the Saigon army and the pacification of the South Vietnamese people.

2 — The stability and enlisting of the masses' support of the Saigon administration.

3 — The activities of the opponent.

These three factors certainly are closely interrelated. If the US wants to attain its objective in Viet Nam, it must achieve results in all the three respects. But the prospect of success of any of these 3 factors can only be considered uncertain. (Document of the US Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, February 2, 1970).

Everybody can at once see that at least a factor, the 3rd one, is entirely beyond Nixon's control. How can the Vietnamese people who have been fighting for a quarter of a century now for the independence and freedom of their fatherland do something ironically described by US press as "co-operation" with Nixon's "Vietnamization" strategy! How can the South Vietnamese people sit with folded arms to see Nixon changing the complexion of the corpses on the battlefields? How can any Vietnamese who cherishes independence and freedom "accept" a rotten pro-US administration in Saigon without heart-searchings? The hope that the adversary can do nothing to obstruct "Vietnamization" or disturb the stability of the Thieu government (same document) is but the White House's illusory hope.

To look for "co-operation," Nixon has taken out from Johnson's arsenal such a rusty weapon as the threat to resume the massive bombings of North Viet Nam. But after the bitter experience of the sixties. how can Nixon and Kissinger believe that such blustering may help settle their problems in Indochina? What will be the effects of it when the protracted bombings under Johnson's rule failed to hinder even the Mau Than Tet Offensives? (D. Ellsberg, op. C.)

Certainly, neither Nixon nor Kissinger can supply the answers. Nlw as in the past, they are in a blind alley, that is the definitive loss of the initiative and of even the "position of strength" in Viet Nam and Indochina. In this dangerous "Vietnamization" game, they hold the sword's blade while their opponent the handle, as a Vietnamese saying goes.

In "Vietnamization" as well as other policies and war manoeuvres of the US imperialists so far, their irremediable mistake has been the underestimation of the revolutionary masses' strength. Johnson had to pay a dear price for this misjudgement and leave the White House to Nixon. The latter, in his turn, has tightened the Viet Nam noose around his own neck. In the US, there has been widespread speculation about Nixon's eventual loss of both South Viet Nam and the presidency in 1972, if he persisted in his present policies.

After more than two years of "Vietnamization," what Nixon has found in the tunnel of the Viet Nam war is that it has no way out. At this late hour and many excruciating efforts later, the American "advisers" have not even the slimmest hope that Saigon can hold its own 3 years or even one year without US military presence in Viet Nam (D. Ellsberg).

This bitter conclusion is not at all prompted by "defeatism" as Mr Nixon frequently asserts but by the grim realities of the war. On the Viet Nam and Indochina battlefields in the past two years, "Vietnamization" has exposed all its basic weaknesses. Its gradual failure through experiments has been disheartening for Nixon. It has not brought any success to the US, but instead compounded its predicament and hopelessness. Most desperate is that the decisive backbone of "Vietnamization" — the formula "Saigon inafntry + US firepower" — has been shattered to pieces. The Plain of Jars debacle early last year and the ill-fated Operations "Total Victory 1-71" and "Lam Son 719" this year, have been most catastrophic for the enemy. The most "valuable" Saigon forces set aside by the US were finally fielded and badly depleted. But the routs of these "crack" forces — especially in South Laos—not only were marked by their high casualties but also have bared the Saigon army's incurable defects: ineffectiveness, worthlessness and deplorable morale.

IN spite of their strongest support and co-ordinated actions, the 300,000 American troops still remaining in Viet Nam cannot salvage the US strategic scheme on all the battlefields nor in each operation, and cannot either stave off the Saigon strategic units' destruction. Finally, the strategic backbone of "Vietnamization" is but a formula on the paper and in Nixon's untruthful words. Together with the rapid collapse of this strategy, a series of US tactical means and war manoeuvres came to a flop. A major part of the US political circles have discovered in time the serious quagmire and threat of complete flop of "Vietnamization." The US is facing the danger of being driven to the sea after a military defeat (Senator Fulbright, April 3, 1971).

The serious military deadlock will surely lead to no less serious political stalemates of Nixon in the US and Thieu, Ky and Khiem in Saigon. After the Southern Laos drive with its disastrous consequences, Nixon has come up against the strongest ever anti-war movement of the American people. A wave of discontent has been spreading quickly and deeply right among the US ruling circles and in Nixon's Republican Party. One of the climaxes was the resignation of US Army Secretary Stanley Resor who had shown doubt about the advisability of Vietnamization after an inspection tour of the battlefields.

Saigon troops' helter skelter rout

Not because he was out of his mind or wanted to play on words that Nixon had to sadly admit on March 22, 1971 that of all US presidents in this 20th century he enjoyed the people's flimsiest support.

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As the present is wrapped in gloom, what Nixon boast of can only exist in the future! At Christmas time last year, Nixon dangled before the American people "the biggest ever hope since the World War." But following his April 7, 1971 message, the word "hope" of Nixon became thoroughly meaningless.

What hope is left to Mr Nixon in the remaining period of his term? Nothing, but re-election!

But can he fulfil it?

More than anyone else, Nixon is quite aware that to be able to stay in the White House for another term, he must carry on the troop pullout from Viet Nam. But while bringing the GIs home, Nixon must try to prevent the US neo-colonialist cause in Viet Nam and Indochina from being defeated and then to salvage the new US "global strategy." In other words, Nixon is on the horns of a dilemma. How can one withdraw and at the same time "stay" in Viet Nam. There is only one alternative: to prosecute "Vietnamization," that is to continue prolonging and expanding the war, with a bigger burden on the Saigon army if the latter can bear it and the necessary maximum US support—which is tantamount to more of the same.

OF course, things will not remain as they are. The "Vietnamization" noose has been closing in around Nixon's neck. It would be very naive to think that he will not put up any resistance. The imperialist law of war will lead him to new crimes and adventures. For him, these are the last "hopes" of "Vietnamization." In the end such undertakings will seal "Vietnamization"'s fate and Nixon's political destiny in the years to come.

Under whatever forms it may unfold, the outcome is already clear: Nixon's hope is but an illusion. The pattern unusual to the point of weirdness of his present policy reflects only the fundamental and irreconcilable contradictions of "Vietnamization." These are innate defects existing ever since the abnormal birth of the "Vietnamization" monster.

A glimpse back at the events in the past quarter of the century: F.D. Roosevelt only needed France's "O.K." for the US to take over Indochina as a US colony. D. Eisenhower only required one Ngo Dinh Diem and a few thousand American advisers to get control over the said colony. Surely J.F. Kennedy was not so pleased with the "special war" and Johnson was compelled to hurl over half a million US troops into South Viet Nam (three times the number of GIs contemplated for a limited war on a battlefield more important than Viet Nam). But things have fallen far short of the US presidents' expectations. As each strategy is born of the failure of the previous one, the US has been ever more deeply sinking in its morass. And as "Vietnamization" sprang from the abortive "Americanization" of the war, it is similarly a product of defeat.

History will never repeat itself. More unlucky than his predecessors, Nixon has long been a gambler at the end of his tether. Whatever his political future may be the "Vietnamization" strategy certainly will not be able to rescue the US imperialists' anti-revolutionary "global strategy" and neo-colonialism. On the contrary it will spawn another setback for US imperialism.

HUYNH PHUONG
and VAN DUC

IN THE CITIES

o *The "Action Committee" of the Bo De school pupils, the Pupils' General Union, the Saigon Students' General Association and the Committee for the People's Right To Live on July 28 issued statements sternly condemning the Thieu administration's brutalities against, and arrest of, a number of pupils of Bo De and Phan Sao Nam Schools. The Saigon Teachers' Association also voiced protest against such fascist measures, and demanded the cancellation of the rise in private schools' tuition fees and appropriate salary scale for their teachers.*

o *A convention of students and pupils of South Viet Nam cities was recently held in Hue. After 3 days' sitting, it adopted resolutions urging US troop withdrawal, an end to war and abolition of the program of militarization of students. Meanwhile, pupils in Hue staged teach-ins and turned out into the streets for a stop to the war, against forcible military training of students and increase of school fees.*

o *On July 31, the Thieu authorities ordered field police agents to break into the headquarters of the Saigon Youth General Union to manhandle many pupils and students. The Saigon students' leader Huynh Tan Mam, and Nguyen Duc Dung were among those seriously injured. The Saigon Buddhist Students' Union strongly castigated the said brutalities, and called on all political parties, mass organizations, religious bodies and the rest of the people to actively support the students and pupils' struggle against Nguyen Van Thieu dictatorial regime.*

• *The 2-day strike by over 40,000 Saigon workers has caused a loss of more than four billion piastres (Saigon currency) to the US and its agents. Workers of many enterprises outside the unions also warmly sympathized with the strikers. Many mass movements, such as the "Movement for the Women's Right To Live," the "Committee for the People's Right To Live," the "Committee for a Better Prison Regime," the "People's Front for Peace"... sent representatives to voice support for the workers' protests.*

• *The "Movement for the Women's Right To Live" has put out a statement denouncing the Thieu clique's disqualification of a number of its members as candidates to the Saigon "Lower House," scheming to prevent the women forces from demanding the pull-out of GIs from Viet Nam. The statement pointed out that the administration must bear full responsibility for the mounting discontent of the people in general and the women in particular.*

o *The Viet Nam Federation of Public Employees has just been founded in Saigon with the aim of improving and defending the welfare of the office employees now being exploited and illtreated under the Thieu rule. At the inauguration ceremony, many representatives took the floor to expose corruption now rampant in the public organs, and point out the office employees' unstable and wretched life. The Federation declared that it was time for the public employees not to resign themselves to being pen-drivers and just wait for death, but to save themselves by founding their own organization to defend their legitimate interests.*

o *In disregard of all protests raised by the Saigon War Invalids' Struggle Committee, the military tribunal of the 3rd Military Zone on July 30 passed sentences of 12 to 18 months of hard labour on 4 of 11 disabled armymen charged with leading the war veterans' actions for better living conditions. In the meantime, 50 wives of Saigon mercenairies' widows besieged the Saigon "National Assembly"'s secretariat, to draw the Thieu administration's attention to their distressful conditions.*

ELECTION FARCES EVER MORE FIERCELY OPPOSED

AS the "Lower House" and presidential elections in Saigon are drawing near, the people's movement against electoral frauds has been gaining in intensity and magnitude.

To ensure his success in the coming polls, Nguyen Van Thieu has been resorting to vicious tricks to eliminate his opponents and at the same time stamp out the people's protest. Following his bribing and bullying the Saigon "Lower House" into passing the undemocratic presidential electoral law, Thieu has sent agents to all parts to dragoon the people into promising to vote for him and his party. He has been also coaxing a great number of provincial governors and assemblymen into giving endorsement to his candidature, in an attempt to restrict to the minimam the support for other tickets. Thieu has been stepping up the seizure and fining of papers and has arrested more pressmen. He has brazenly sent security agents and wicked thugs to threaten and brutalize the pupils and students' movement against cooked elections, scheming to paralyse the people's most active task force.

Notwithstanding terror and repression, many member organizations of the "People's Movement Against Electoral Frauds" successively appeared before the people in several areas of the Mekong delta and Central Trung Bo. Through their life and death battle against the ruling circles, these mass organizations have this time devised flexible and diversified forms of struggle which draw in ever more numerous participants. Many of them have closely combined their actions against Thieu's election tricks with those for their own interests, such as cancellation of military training of students, university autonomy and "cessation of administration's interference in the students' internal affairs (the Students and Pupils' Associations and General Union), abolition of taxes on wages (public and private employees), US troop pullout and respect of women's dignity (Movement for the Women's Right To Live), better living conditions (Saigon army disabled), end of fining of, and ban on, papers, and persecution of journalists (press circles).

Most remarkable in this turmoil have been the students and pupils' organized, resourceful and extremely valiant actions. Despite Thieu's increasing brutalities and even threats of assassination of their leaders, the students and pupils in South Viet Nam, strongly backed by broad sections of the people, have founded hundreds of shock teams named after Vietnamese national heroes. The young activists have been visiting the working people's quarters, populated streets, bus stops and market places to carry on the second drive of the "Speak to Our Compatriots" and "Listen to Them" campaign against the US-quislings' atrocities against the people now as in the past, especially in the two coming elections. These shock teams have distributed hundreds of thousands of leaflets and copies of personal letters calling on the people to join in their crusade against fraudulent elections, for US troop withdrawal and for restoration of peace. The activists are warmly supported by the local population wherever they go.

The students and pupils' organizations have also set up "Students and Pupils' Election Watch-dog Committees" as task force of the people's drive against rigged elections. They have also declared their resolute opposition to Thieu's scheme to "confine" them in military schools from August to October this year to prevent them from exposing his electoral manipulations.

In addition, the pupils and students have been staging dance and song performances to voice the South Vietnamese people's earnest aspirations for a genuine peace in independence and freedom.

Meantime, the women's movement has also been mounting in the US-Saigon-held areas. Besides its routine actions for US troop pullout and respect for women's dignity, it has been strongly scoring Thieu's disqualifying of candidates to the Saigon "Lower House" as a move to silence the women's legitimate claims for the withdrawal of GIs and peace and an illustration of his disregard for the nation's interests.

There seems to be no doubt that, united within a broad front, knowing how to make use of flexible methods of struggle, having a task force endowed with deep patriotism and combining the actions for democratic freedoms with those for peace and independence and better living conditions, the South Vietnamese townsfolk will continue rallying more strength, pushing up their effort and achieve at all costs their immediate lofty objectives.

AI THI

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Hue students burning files of the Pedagogic University's Military training

editorial

With the August Revolution Spirit

OUR VICTORY IS CERTAIN

TWENTY six years ago, the August Revolution broke out, toppling in no time Viet Nam millenary monarchy and burst the fetters of nearly a century of colonialist domination, bringing the power to the people and proclaiming the founding of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

A great historic event which completely changed Viet Nam history, the August Revolution was the victorious uprising of a colonial and semi-feudal country possessed of a correct creative guide-line and the strength of nation-wide union. The experience to be drawn from the August Revolution was the combination of political and armed struggles to seize power and conduct a people's war responsible for the revolution victory. Since then the August Revolution spirit has been constantly upheld in the course of two great resistances : the patriotic war against the French colonialists and the current resistance to US armed aggression.

For over 25 years now, the US imperialists — Viet Nam's arch-enemy and world's peoples most dangerous foe — have seeking way and means to interfere in and invade our country. It was they who had lent a hand to the French colonialists in the latter's second war of aggression against us, systematically sabotaged the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam, and installed a US — paid administration in South Viet Nam for the implantation of neo-colonialism there through military and economic aid. It was the Pentagon and no one else who conducted a "special" then "limited" war against South Viet Nam and an air and naval war of destruction against the DRVN. It is they who are now prolonging the brutal aggression in South Viet Nam by "Vietnamizing" and widening it to Cambodia and Laos, in furtherance of the "Nixon doctrine."

SINCE the August Revolution, successive American administrations have been escalating the war to stamp out the August Revolution gains. But also since the August Revolution, an undaunted and stubborn revolutionary fight has been put up by the Vietnamese to safeguard those sacred revolutionary gains. Over these 26 years, our entire people have been successfully confronting the invading Yankees, foiling step by step each of their interventionist and aggressive moves. Even in their early days, our revolutionary forces were apt to prevent the US — instigated Chiang-Kai Shek bandits from intervening in Viet Nam. In those times, in the thick of our wrestle with the French Expeditionary Corps shouldered by the Pentagon, we also knew how to thwart their scheme to push up and prolong the Indochina conflict.

Later, on four occasions, we inflicted upon the US imperialists defeats of strategic significance :

We broke :

— the US attempt to impose neo-colonialism through a quisling fascist administration (Ngo Dinh Diem) provided with US aid and advisers ;

— the US special war strategy ;

— the US limited war strategy in South Viet Nam and the naval and air war of destruction against the DRVN.

— We have now caused big setbacks to the US current "Vietnamization" of the war.

The "Nixon doctrine" and "Vietnamization" plan have played US perfidy and brutal aggression. Facts have proved that Nixon's doctrine is simply a counter-revolutionary global strategy developed at a time when colonialism has become outdated and US imperialism is weakening and suffering failure after failure. The "Nixon doctrine" is nothing but a war strategy conducted at the expenses of US-paid indigenous mercenaries' lives. Throughout the recent dry season, the Pentagon spared no efforts to make "Vietnamization" a success. But the outcome was too disappointing, and the impasse and difficulties are still in store. The Saigon forces, backbone of "Vietnamization," cannot be rigged up after having taken crushing strikes. US co-operation, though generous in terms of logistics and combat troops, could not save "Vietnamization" from failure. The formula : native infantry + US support has gone bankrupt visibly. Such most up-to-date tactics as leap-frogging, cluster of strongholds with solid fortifications, hilltop enclaves, etc... have proved ineffective. The "Nixon doctrine" is being put to a critical test. The US brass-hats and Saigon plight is more than gloomy. Saigon mercenaries take to their heels by whole battalions while war-weary GIs fall easy prey to drugs. Dog-fights take place among Saigon strawmen specializing in traffic and smuggling. American economy keeps receding, the US dollar devaluating, and millions of Americans being driven into unemployment and misery. The credibility gap is widening. The US imperialists find themselves in dire straits whose direct cause lies in the costly losing war in Viet Nam and Indochina.

THE great victories recorded by the Vietnamese people since the August Revolution can be ascribed to the just cause of our struggle, to our patriotic revolution for national liberation. Our people's struggle is fully consistent with the development of the revolution in our era. Imperialism headed by the US is declining both in posture and strength while ours keep developing steadily and baffling step by step, part after part, the US policy of aggression. The just cause and contemporaneousness of our struggle constitute important factors of our victories.

They are the splendid illustration of our determination to fight and to win, our revolutionary heroism at its height. Throughout these 26 years, our people from North to South have been fighting most valiantly, he who falls being replaced by the next, generation following generation, millions as one, defying all kinds of hardships and privations, in a longdrawn and all-out struggle for independence and freedom. Such records during a quarter century have been the fruits of our people's persevering and strenuous efforts.

That is all to the credit of the correctness of our line and apt leadership. We know our enemy, see through his perfidy and brutalities. To confront him, our guide-line is to unite every Vietnamese in a people's war, fighting the enemy simultaneously on the three military-political and diplomatic fronts, patiently stepping up the combat, and developing ceaselessly our revolutionary offensive posture. We have combined ingeniously political struggle with armed struggle, offensives with uprisings striking at the enemy in all the three strategic areas, combining the annihilation of enemy live forces with holding and maintaining the control of our land.

WITH an independent, correct and creative revolutionary line of our own, we have given full play to the spirit of self-reliance while strengthening our solidarity with the other Indochinese peoples, the peoples in the world, including those of the socialist countries and the U.S.A.

That line is a shining beacon showing the way ahead to the South Viet Nam revolution, and leading our people from victory to victory. It is the paramount decisive factor of the triumph of our people's cause.

Isolated, beaten black and blue, Nixon and his men keep cherishing the dream of gaining a position of strength in the battlefield from which to engage talks. They continue "Vietnamizing" the war, strive their best to apply the "Nixon doctrine" and seek way and means to evade a serious answer to the 7-point peace initiative of the PRG.

But the more frenziedly they squirm, the deeper they plunge into an impasse. No vicious manoeuvre, no war brutalities can help Nixon reverse the situation. As long as they refuse to set a time-limit for the total withdrawal of US troops and obstinately cling to the Saigon bellicose gang headed by Nguyen Van Thieu, as long as they persist in prolonging and stepping up the war by Vietnamizing it, the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces will fight on, and harder till complete victory.

THE destiny of our Fatherland must be decided by our own people. We have carried out the August Revolution victoriously. We have defeated the French aggressors. We are defeating the US aggressors. We are sure to win final victory. "The resistance war against US aggression "may drag on. Our compatriots may have to face "new sacrifices in property and life. Whatever may "happen, we must keep firm our resolve to fight "the US aggressors till total victory." That is President Ho Chi Minh's sacred teaching. That is the iron-like will of our entire people.

Developing the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the August Revolution, the tradition of undaunted struggle of our nation, for our independence and freedom, the Indochinese countries' revolutionary cause, of the safeguard of world peace and security, the South Vietnamese people and their armed forces are determined to keep up their fight until they defeat completely the US aggressors. Struggling firmly for a just cause, guided by an independent line of their own, with the strength of national union and universal support, our people will certainly win.

SOUTH VIET NAM

Popular heartfelt welcome to victorious PLAF fighters

Roads and Waterways Changed Into Enemy Graveyards

4,200 military vehicles destroyed and 380 vessels and combat launches sunk or set on fire, were the toll inflicted by the South Viet Nam army and people in onsets on enemy communication lines in the first half of 1971. Other feats were achieved on Highway 9 (North Quang Tri), Roads 14 and 19 (Central Trung Bo and Western High Plateaux), Roads 13 and 22 (East Nam Bo), on the mountain passes of Hai Van and Mang Giang, on the Cua Viet, Vam Co, Tam Giang rivers... Though the enemy had given priority to the "clearing" and "holding" of roads and waterways, in their beleaguered and defensive posture, their efforts were neutralized by the high tide of people's war.

HIGHWAY 9 became a bloody battlefield for the enemy ; combining actions, the people and armed forces in North Quang Tri and Southern Laos turned Operation Lam Son 719 into a disaster and this road into a graveyard for the adversary. Despite a heavy air and armour cover and a system of artillery positions built along the road, their military convoys were frequently intercepted : about one hundred tanks, armoured cars and military trucks were destroyed. In seven days (from March 17 to 23), enemy troops were continually waylaid along that road by the PLAF who wiped out 120 vehicles and 900 men between Lao Bao and Lang Vay. Many PLAF units distinguished themselves in communication battles : in one day 46 vehicles and 270 adverse soldiers were put out of action simultaneously in three engagements fought in three different road sections.

These ambushes laid by the North Quang Tri armed forces and people greatly contributed to the success of the historic campaign on the Highway 9 - Khe Sanh-Southern Laos front.

In Central Trung Bo, Strategic Roads 14 and 19 were constantly under PLAF attack. Their traffic was frequently interrupted despite enemy stepped-up security measures (including the use of B.52s) to "clear" them. Tens of thousands of tons of bombs were dumped on the Truong Giang and Mang Giang mountain passes crossed by Road 19 but could not ward off the PLAF onsets against the eastern and western slopes of these passes. On March 16, 26 vehicles were entirely blasted out of commission east of Mang Giang pass whereas one month later two military convoys running in the opposite direction were intercepted and in 7 minutes, had all their 28 vehicles destroyed together with the escorting parties. In thirty days, from March 15 to April 15, the PLAF operating along Roads 14, 18 and 19, seized or wrecked over 260 military vehicles (107 tanks and armoured cars) and put out of action over 1,200 enemy. Most remarkable was the battle on April 15 on Road 14, near Phu Nhon district capital, in which the Darlac PLAF wrote off one infantry and artillery battalion within 40 minutes. Fierce fighting was also raging along strategic Roads 13 and 22 linking East Nam Bo to Cambodia ; these life lines of supply to the enemy invasion of Cambodia were defended all along by a system of posts and artillery bases and heavily covered by aircraft but were frequently ambushed by the PLAF. In two days alone (January 2 and 10), the Tay Ninh armed forces fought two battles on Road 22, doing short work of 62 goods-loaded lorries. Two "para" battalions coming to the rescue were also badly mauled. Late in May, in coordination with the Cambodian patriots pursuing the fleeing enemy at Snuol, the Binh Long PLAF knocked out two Saigon battalions in an ambush on Road 13. In Binh Long and Tay Ninh, the regional units and guerillas devastatingly stormed the enemy logistic bases and gun positions built along the roads and intercepting enemy convoys. In the closing days of April, they put out of commission 72 vehicles (including 24 armoured) and took a toll of 420 enemy troops.

Skilful skirmishers on communication lines, the regional troops in Thua Thien and Quang Nam provinces played havoc on the railway and National Road 1. In the first three months of 1971 the guerillas in a district of Thua Thien waged 13 engagements in which they destroyed 13 locomotives and 58 goods trucks. The Hai Van mountain pass also became a cemetery for the enemy. Despite big quantities of hardware poured on this sector, enemy trains and road convoys were constantly harassed by the patriotic forces. In the last three days of April, the guerillas in Quang Nam province derailed a train and wrecked 21 military vehicles in three ambushes. Three days after, on the same section, hit by guerillas' mines, another train was sent into a ravine ; four or five days later, eight military lorries were blown up. National Highway 1 said by the enemy to be "relatively safe" and "under their control" was now a "real nightmare" for them. The US command had to give orders to the GIs to "wear steel helmets and armour" when operating along that road. Besides, the armed forces in South Trung Bo and the Mekong Delta were very active on Roads 2, 4, 7, 15 and 21, frequently interrupting their traffic.

Beaten on land, the enemy pinned great hopes on waterways to meet the evergrowing needs in the transport of supplies to defensive lines. They also took advantage of the facilities offered by navigation to intensify "sweeps" and "pacification" operations, send rescue parties to "clear" the posts enmeshed in the tangle of people's war. But all their attempts came to grief.

On the Cua Viet river, the enemy could not dodge the PLAF stunning blows. Even when they built a double defence line, resorted to modern means, infantry, artillery, armour and aircraft including B.52s to protect that river, their war vessels and combat launches sailing separately or in convoy lying at anchor at sea or in port, were unable to escape punishment. Overcoming all the difficulties of the terrain and climate and the enemy's precautions, the armed forces in North Quang Tri were always aware of the activities of the enemy on that river and dealt with them most efficiently. 73 vessels were sent to the bottom in the first five months of 1971, and 43 in coordination with the Khe Sanh - Southern Laos front.

On the Nam Bo front, substantial gains were achieved by the patriotic forces on the waterways from the east to the Nam Bo plains. The river flotilla No 28 was whittled down on the Saigon river. Many military convoys supplying the Cambodian traitor Lon Nol were intercepted on the Mekong river with heavy losses for the enemy. Most Remarkable were strikes at the river convoys flotillas operating in the U Minh jungle in support of the long-term "pacification" and encroaching operations : within 150 days, 120 war vessels and combat launches were sunk or burnt. The "riverine task force" tactics fizzled out. The floating bases were hard hit.

Common scenes in South Viet Nam roads

BY repeatedly hammering at the enemy roads and waterways, cutting off their supply route, the South Viet Nam people and army not only caused serious losses in adverse manpower and war means, but also landed the US and quislings in a deadlock, thereby aggravating their defensive posture and affecting the morale of their troops. These activities were carried out in close coordination with various battlefields and from different sides and initially foiled the dark design of the enemy, compelling them to disperse their troops, parry the patriots' blows everywhere, and use even their strategic reserves to clear communication lines, thus making it possible for the PLAF to mount murderous attacks and win hands down.

To strike hard at the strategic communication lines of the enemy is also an appropriate measure to curb the efficiency of their modern war means, reduce their mobility, isolate them on various defence lines and land them in a great quandary.

The most salient fact in the last six months was the close cooperation of regional troops and guerillas with the regular units who hung on to the roads and waterways, and devised new fighting methods of great effectiveness.

The situation has become critical for the enemy on all fronts. The South Viet Nam army and people will certainly be able to stage fresh and crippling onsets on the enemy communication lines.

T.C.

Ready to turn any enemy armoured car into a steel coffin

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"SONGS DROWN BOMB EXPLOSIONS"

IN the second half of the 20th century, there have risen in Viet Nam, a small part of the globe, two clashing sounds : the explosions of bombs and shells released by the US imperialists which have wreaked untold deaths and destruction on the Vietnamese, and the optimistic poetry and music of the revolutionary heroism of the latter ; one hits civilization and life, the other defends a genuine culture.

Bomb explosions cannot drown songs, in any way. This truth has become all the more evident when the South Vietnamese people's epic set to music has been spreading far and wide in the country and even crossing the frontiers to far away regions in the world.

The "unilateral war" became fierce in the middle of 1959 when the US-Diem rule dragged the guillotine throughout South Viet Nam to kill ex-resistance members. From the stifling prison wards rose revolutionary songs and poems denouncing their crimes and calling the people to arms. It was under these circumstances that the song "Liberation of the South" made its appearance urging the revolutionary masses to :

Rise up, heroic South Vietnamese,
Rise up, brave all storms
With the pledge to save the country
Even at the supreme sacrifice.

Like a clarion call this pathetic strain by Huynh Minh Sieng was heard everywhere during the "concerted uprisings" of the South Vietnamese to wrest back power and cast off the yoke of slavery. With his "liberation of the South" theme Huynh Minh Sieng has blazed the trail for many budding musicians to compose hortatory songs. Mention should be made in this connection of Quach Vu, Xuan Hong, Le Quynh, Pham Minh Tuan, Tri Thanh, Thanh Truc, Nguyen Dong Nai, Cuu Long, Dieu Hung, Ha An, Hoang Xuan, Thanh Truyen, Nguyen Tan Phong, Le Bach, Bao Vinh, Thanh Tra, Quoc Thanh, Quoc Ha, Y Lang K, To Hai, Ha Thu, Huy Quang, Ho Thuan Yen, etc.

Besides, many composers of songs of traditional music as Hong Hai, Tran Ngoc, Vu Ngan Chi, Thanh Ly, have become popular with lovers of the "Vong Co" (Nam Bo), "Bai Choi" (Trung Bo), Hue song and boatmen's chanty (Tri-Thien). They are all professionals.

The Vietnamese, including the Southerners, have been known for ages as a people with a taste for arts and literature. Their indomitable revolutionary spirit is only matched by their exquisite artistic and aesthetic acumen. Love of labour, fondness of arts, patriotism and respectfulness for human dignity and morals are their characteristics.

... Like a mirror protected (from dust) by red silk,
People of the same country should love one another.

These sayings are brightened by national colour.

Over the past two decades, our contemporary arts have been developed on the basis of our fine millenary tradition despite the difficulties created by the two resistance wars, and music and singing in the South has also blossomed against this background though the number of composers is still small.

The "Songs drown bomb explosions" watchword reflects the widespread artistic mass movement in the South including music and songs as shown by the tunes "Liberation" so popular in the countryside and "Resistance" in urban centres.

Legend has it that Thach Sanh drives out the invaders with an arbalest, a guitar and a pot of rice which fills itself to feed ten thousand soldiers. He epitomizes all the salient features of an industrious and heroic people who are very fond of arts but also know how to use them as a weapon.

It is in this spirit that the South Vietnamese artists, holding a guitar in one hand and a rifle in another, are lifting high their voices to the "Songs drown bomb explosions" tune.

PHUONG LAN

Photo above :
Guns' roaring drowned by songs

The Insurgents' Song

Stop babbling, o jungle morning bird,
Don't disturb my soul flying off the tree tops
To listen to Saigon's stamping steps.

In all corners of the earth
Can a similar city be found ?
Young but with an unusual history,
From its birth through scores of years,
It has only lived twenty nine days of freedom (1).
Its joy had hardly subsided
When fresh foes came !
Gun back in hand,
It had to speak with bullets.
Alas, only twenty nine fleeting days,
But in oceans of love its heart is drowned,
Brimming with confidence, mindless of distance.
Day and night, it pines after D area, Dong Thap (2),
Now and then transported by news of victory streaming in,
Or seized by anxiety at hearing the thundering bombers over forests.
Right in the Ben Thanh market throbs the heart of the resistance base.

Many a time, Saigon has had outbursts of wrath.
Its bare hands have bent bayonets,
Folded up the enemy flag.
Its streets have been hot with the anger of multitudinous crowds.
Its lamps have refused to emit light,
Its markets have been loath to open their stalls,
Its trees have fallen across the way of adverse cars,
Its boulevards have become real battlefields.
Convoys of fire-engines, hordes of truculent police,
With tons of tear gas grenades and scores of gun batteries,
Jails and sand-bag street execution grounds,
Have made room,
Church bells ringing the changes, pagoda prayers monotonously intoned
Have quieted down,
For Saigon to march forward.

It is time Cau Kho rose up,
Nha Rong wharf waved Da Kao forth.
Such seemingly simple names
Will gain glory with glowing deeds
Seizing power amidst a sea of swords and a forest of spears.
Twenty-two years of unallayable longing
For gold-starred flags fluttering in the wind,
For greetings boisterously exchanged in the streets,
For "comrades" addressed without fear of arrest,
For actions on the pavements with hammers and knives,
For sword thrusts into the foe's heart.
For twenty two years, Saigon has been baked in hatred
And its river's waters sizzling with ire.

O Saigon, the day of thy freedom is none too far off.
At this thought, faith sets my fancy working.
And I see myself in a sea of men,

The streets' face flushing like trysting lovesr',
Flows of people from Ho Bo, from Nhuan Duc,
From the suburbs, from muddy lanes,
From factories and even from barracks,
No one can tell, in the hubbub of the charge on the Independence Palace,
Tri-Thien and Nghe accents from Hanoi and Quang Nam brogues ;
In the offensive of all-Viet Nam on the last enemy sanctuary,
Littered with grimy corpses
With faces still convulsed with fear
Next to shreds of stars and spangles
Unlike the year 1940 full of frustration (3)
Unlike the year 1945 of transient peace (4)
Saigon will be ours and ours for ever.

Stop babbling, o jungle morning bird,
Don't disturb my soul flying off the tree tops
To listen to the tumult in Saigon,
Where the "fire" order has been given
also on a day of August.

HUONG TRIEU
August 11, 1967

(1) Counting from the 1945 August Revolution to the Nam Bo Resistance Day (September 23, 1945).
(2) Names of resistance bases.
(3) Year of the Nam Ky Insurrection.
(4) Year of the August Insurrection leading to the founding of the DRVN.

WARM GREETINGS TO THE CONGOLESE (B) PEOPLE

THE People's Republic of Congo (formerly the Republic of Congo (B) was founded after a hard and indomitable resistance against colonialist rule.

In the 1963 Revolution, on August 13, 14 and 15 called "the glorious days of the Fatherland," workers and people of all walks of life in Congo (B) rose up in arms and toppled the Fulbert Youlou dictatorial administration—hirelings of the imperialists—, freeing the country from the colonialist and feudal yoke and creating new conditions for their country to progress. Under the leadership of the Government and National Revolutionary Council of Congo led by President Marien N'gouabi, the Congolese people have been making tremendous efforts to defend and consolidate their national independence, develop economy and culture. The reactionaries at home, in collusion with the colonialists, have many times tried to subvert and overthrow the revolutionary administration but failed shamefully. A number of enterprises, mines and companies mostly owned by the colonialists have been nationalized.

Congo (B) is paying attention to developing crop growing, fishery, mine exploitation and electric power—the main economic activities of the country. Culture, education and public health have also recorded important achievements.

In realization of its non-aligned foreign policy, Congo (B) has established friendly relations with other countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect, and done her bit in the liberation of the whole Africa from old and new colonialist and imperialist yokes and racial discrimination.

Over the past years, in their resistance against the US aggressors for national salvation, the South Vietnamese people have constantly been enjoying staunch approval and support from the Congolese (B) Government and people. Apart from backing the NFL Political Programme and 10-point overall solution, urging the total withdrawal of US and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, recognizing the NFL as the genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, Congo (B) was also one of the first countries to recognize the RSVN PRG and afterward declared her readiness to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with it.

In recent years, the "Support Viet Nam" mass movement has been vigorously mounting. The warm reception accorded by the Congolese (B) leaders and people to the visiting RSVN PRG delegation headed by Nguyen Van Quang, NFL Central Committee member and PRG special envoy (December 10 to 15, 1969) was a splendid token of solidarity and friendship between the two brother peoples.

Voicing the Congolese (B) people, Government and Labour Party's profound sympathy, Auxence IC Konga, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Congo, declared on April 5, "The Congolese strongly condemn US aggression in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos. They greatly rejoice at every gain of the Indochinese patriotic forces, once again re-assert the firm and unshakable support of the Congolese people, Labour Party and Government for the Indochinese people's national liberation struggle."

The RSVN PRG 7-point proposal was warmly hailed by the weekly *Etumba*, central organ of the Congo Labour Party, in its July 14, 1971 issue as an "important peace initiative."

The unswerving attitude of the Congolese (B) people, Government and Labour Party towards the South Vietnamese people's war of resistance against the US aggressors, for national salvation, constitutes a valuable support and encouragement for the South Vietnamese people. The latter sincerely thank the Congolese (B) people, Government and Labour Party for it.

On the occasion of the Congolese (B) people's glorious historic day (August 15), the South Vietnamese people heartily acclaim their unceasing progress and pledge full backing for their fight against imperialism, old and new colonialism headed by the US imperialists, for independence, sovereignty, and for the building of a prosperous country, as a contribution to the revolutionary cause of the African and world peoples.

PHAN HUU

In brief

— On August 4, in Budapest, a communique of the joint session of the Hungarian Central Committee of the Socialist Workers' Party and the Council of the Revolutionary Workers' and Peasants' Government, affirmed their total support to the Vietnamese people's resistance against the US, for national salvation and stressed that with unshakeable confidence, the Hungarian people realized that only can the Indochinese peoples had the decisive say on all problems concerning their internal affairs.

— Recently, in a press communique, the Chilean Foreign Ministry warmly hailed the new July 1st peace initiative of the RSVN PRG. On July 30 in Havana, the visiting Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs in a reception held by Mr Nguyen Minh Phuong, Ambassador of the RSVN PRG to Cuba, expressed his people's Government's support to the Vietnamese people's gallant struggle and praised it as "the greatest ever contribution to the struggle against imperialism and national liberation throughout the world."

— On August 2, in Bagdad, the Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman reiterated the Iraqi Government's support to the 7-point initiative of the RSVN PRG, condemned the US Government's aggression in Indochina and urged the total pullout of all GIs and removal of all military bases in South Viet Nam.

— Recently, the representative of the Belgian Communist Party came to France to hand 31,880 fr to the representative of the RSVN PRG for the South Vietnamese people.

— In the first 6 months of 1971, in the German Democratic Republic the people of Dresden sold stamps and the students at the Berlin Law school worked on Saturday and earned 2,500,000 marks for Viet Nam.

— On July 28, in West Germany, the International Solidarity with Viet Nam Committee *set on foot a collection of signatures to a resolution pressing for the establishment of a PRG information office in Bonn. On the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the opening of the court to try fascist war crimes in World War II, the same organization announced that many meetings would be staged in Nuremberg, Bonn and other cities against US war crimes in Indochina.*

July 1971

Powerful upsurge of guerilla warfare

IN July 1971, in the flush of the electrifying all-sided successes recorded in the first six months of the year, the South Vietnamese people and armed forces stepped up guerilla activities against the enemy on all fronts. They succeeded in defeating all US-Saigon operations, bases, and inflicting a further setback on their rural "pacification" plan now landed in an impasse.

The South Vietnamese people and armed forces remarkably **foiled enemy operations of disengagement or infringement.**

In spite of US intensive fire support for Saigon "mop-ups" on roads or interdiction operations, such as in Tri-Thien, the High Plateaux or the U Minh forest... the Saigon army suffered severely. US Para Division No 101 and Saigon marines were confronted with guerilla activities which continually grew on the Tri-Thien-Hue battlefront, especially at a moment when the PLAF were launching waves of attacks against Saigon main force battalions garrisoned there. The patriotic forces' overrunning of Hill 544 area (Fuller Base) was followed by rushes of Hills 85 and 333 and at Bai Son, Cam Lo, etc. At Doi Tron (on July 1) A Luoi and along Highway No 12, the PLAF heavily decimated 2 companies of Battalion 4, Puppet Regiment 2, bringing down many aircraft and wiping out many GIs.

Enemy Divisions No 9 and No 21, engaged in sweeps, in the U Minh forest sector, were all violently intercepted. In an action on July 10, the PLAF surprise attacked the CP of Ranger Unit No 4 and engaged in fighting 2 main force battalions of the Saigon Regiment 14, Division 9, putting out of action more than 210 enemy troops and destroying three 105mm guns. Regional troops ambushed a convoy of enemy war boats carrying troops fleeing from the Thi Keo area, sending to the bottom 2 craft with all men onboard on the night of July 18.

In the Trung Bo Delta and the High Plateaux, the guerillas and regional troops beat off many US, satellite and Saigon raids involving each several battalions on the liberated areas. The enemy plan to defend zones adjacent to urban centres and military bases was also upset. A "sweep" carried by 2 Pak Jung Hee battalions was baffled by the guerillas and regional troops: 120 enemy troops were wiped out, 5 aircraft downed or heavily damaged.

The South Vietnamese people and armed forces thwarting US-puppet "pacification" plans.

The enemy endeavoured to forestall the PLAF attacks against cities, urban centres, CPs, logistic depots, airfields, etc. But keeping the initiative firm in their hands, the patriotic forces' artillery and infantry ceaselessly hit at, and besieged, whole series of enemy bases close to cities in Central and Southern Trung Bo, Eastern Nam Bo and in the vicinity of Saigon. Many important enemy bases and airfields such as Da Nang, Chu Lai, Deo Son, Trang Lon and Lai Khe, again and again came under fire. Remarkably enough, two US airfields at Trang Lon and Lai Khe (Eastern Nam Bo 86 km North of Saigon) were compelled to move close to Saigon under pressure of the local people's guerilla from July 22 to 27.

Guerilla warfare also surged up right inside the cities, townships and urban centres. Self-defence armed units got at the enemy in broad daylight in the streets, punishing cruel thugs and policemen at Da Nang, sinking military cargo boats and barges at Qui Nhon Harbour, battered adverse companies or sections at Binh Thuan township, etc. The enemy oppressive apparatus was nearly dismantled in the course of "pacification" or population-concentrating sweeps carried out in the Mekong Delta and in Trung Bo. In the first 20 days of July, the guerillas and regional troops of Quang Nam and Quang Ngai provinces wiped out 1,500 US, satellite and Saigon troops, destroyed 83 military vehicles (including 45 tanks and armoured cars), downing 7 aircraft. In Tra Vinh, a Mekong Delta province, alone, in the first ten days of July, the guerillas encircled 20 enemy posts, put out of action 240 troops and helped the population rise up and dismantle 60 strategic hamlets to regain control. While series of posts were levelled in the Mekong Delta area, the enemy coercive machinery came apart in many places, and grassroots quisling authorities were under constant menace from guerillas. A *BBC* correspondent had this to say about the situation: Government officials show reluctance and pacification work is carried only half heartedly. An American observer noted that pacification activities had come to a standstill everywhere.

Strategic communication lines violently assaulted and cut off in many places.

Bridges, guard-posts along communication lines were continualy assaulted. Ambushes were laid by the PLAF against military trains and convoys, bridges were destroyed, roads and highways cut off, and river troop convoys intercepted. The enemy lived under constant pressure from patriotic forces in all key areas. Guerillas' attacks on Highway No 1 require now new measures of security, they admitted. "The US troops have to move in convoys and in steel carcasses and helmets with weapons at the ready. Highway No 1, only recently opened to normal traffic in day time, has now become the side of numerous ambushes, especially since July 21" (*UPI*, July 29).

In the Hue-Da Nang railway on July 7, guerillas upturned with mines a military train fully loaded with weapons and war materials coming from Da Nang. The event took place north of Cau Hai district capital. One locomotive and 12 carriages were wrecked with all the troops onboard.

On the Vam Co Tay River as well as on other canals and rivers of the Mekong Delta, the guerillas intercepted enemy convoys on "mopping up" or transport missions, sinking many boats and wiping out a big number of enemy troops.

On the whole South Viet Nam battlefront last month, the enemy passive position continued to worsen, guerilla warfare was stepped up, causing growing difficulties to the enemy "pacification" program and further tearing apiece the enemy apparatus of oppression and coercion.

THANH HONG

On the occasion of the "International Solidarity with Black People Day" (August 18)

The Black Americans' Cause Will Triumph

THE drives mounted by black people in the US have gained in intensity over the past three months.

Columbus, Georgia: since mid-June 122 bomb explosions and cases of house ransacking occurred, causing to the segregationists losses of about 2 million dollars.

Chattapooga, Tennessee: in four successive days starting June 21, clashes flared up despite the presence of 2,000 security troops mustered to co-operate with the local police. In a number of actions, black people hidden on house-tops, fired shots or hurled stones and molotov cocktails at the racists.

From May 5 to 17, over 100 fires erupted in Brooklyn district, New York. May witnessed other events such as the fight between 500 black and white troops at Travis airbase, California, the demonstration of about 100 black GIs of the 8th Army Corps, and hand-grenade explosions on American bases in Seoul, South Korea, to protest against US aggression in Viet Nam and racial discrimination in the US army; black congressmen Diggo, A. Howking and W. Clay condemned Nixon's segregationist policy and failure to keep his promise to enforce equality with the black community in the American society.

As a government committee investigating into the causes of Negroes' rebellion after the 1965 and 1967 "hot summers" has concluded, the unrest of Black Americans is a time-bomb planted in the lap of the United States.

Indeed, for the black population there is no other alternative than the use of revolutionary force against counter-revolutionary violence. Nobody is unaware of the fact that, with their sweat and their blood, they have contributed to the prosperity of the US. For centuries, however, Negroes have never been able to live as men with all the rights due to them, and in the eyes of the racists they are just creatures one can, with impunity, manhandle and even murder. They form the worst-treated segment of the American society, one with the hardest and most unstable life. In serials carried by the French paper *France Soir* early this year (Jan. 19 - Feb. 1), Michel Gordel, on the basis of facts and figures he had himself gathered on the spot, observed: Unemployment constitutes the prime origin of the whole racial problem, of its entangled, long-standing relations — inadequate education, housing shortage and inordinate expansion of ghettos, fast-mounting malnutrition among the overwhelming majority of the 23.5 million negroes who account for 12% of the US population. Harward Professor Stanley Hoffmann has also admitted: No one can deny the straightened economic possibilities of the two-thirds of the Negro population, the horrible state of unemployment in the black quarters of large cities, and the situation of a great number of fatherless black children and in most cases black mothers have to bring their kids up unassisted (French paper *Preuves*, first quarter of 1971).

Obviously enough, with regard to Black Americans, US imperialism has been carrying out a colonialist policy with all its concomitant ruthless oppression, repression, exploitation and obscurantism. In other words, the 20-odd million Black Americans are but colonial slaves living within the borders of the imperialistic United States. This explains why their struggle contains tremendous latent possibilities for national liberation and social revolution. It is unfolding right in a top strategic position of US imperialism, the No 1 enemy of humanity. And it is because of its justice and far-reaching international significance that this cause has enlisted the sympathy and broad support of the world's peoples.

It should be noted that under the Nixon administration which has been "fascisized" under the impact of setbacks in Viet Nam, that repression against the Negro community has been stepped up and segregationist activities increasingly condoned. More and more Negro leaders have been brought to trial or assassinated, and hundreds of their brothers arrested and imprisoned. The Kennedy and Johnson administrations, at least outwardly, did something toward "eliminating racial discrimination." The current administration, most cynically, has been manoeuvring not only to maintain it in educational establishments, but to place segregationists in the US Supreme Court. Wallace, an arch racist, said he would probably not stand for the presidential elections in 1972, since Nixon had been doing what he favoured.

Richard Nixon thought he could with violence quell the Black Americans' movement, a movement linked to the world drive for national liberation, democracy and social progress which is assailing US-led imperialism and colonialism from all sides. As always he is mistaken. More than Viet Nam where the war will end one day, wrote Michel Gordel, more than the economic crisis which bears in itself its solutions and hopes, the choice between construction and destruction in the race issue will be decisive for the future of the United States. White progressives have realized this and are backing their black countrymen's combat against the reactionary ruling circles so as to save their fatherland.

The only possible relationship between the South Vietnamese and black people in the United States is militant solidarity in the fight against the same imperialist enemy. E. Cleaver, Information Minister of the Black Panthers Party, has rightly said: Men's genuine value always remain intact in oppressed peoples the world over. The important factor in the relations between the South Vietnamese and black people in the US is the fact that we are fighting to defend this human value against a common enemy: US imperialism. That is the basis of our solidarity and our victory.

The obvious fact is that while intensifying aggression in Indochina, the Nixon administration is pushing up repression against the Black Americans' movement and all other drives for peace and progress in the US. So long as it prolongs and expands the war, the living conditions of Black Americans will continue to worsen and more blood of black youths will be pointlessly squandered. It is the awareness of this which has broadened the anti-war movement of black servicemen in the US expeditionary forces in South Viet Nam and other parts of the world. The South Vietnamese people regard this as a valuable support to their fight for national salvation.

In return they unreservedly back the struggle of the Black Americans and rejoice at their successes as their own. And it is their conviction that, with the experience gained, their black brothers in the US will overcome all difficulties and achieve fresh and greater gains.

DAI LIEN

The "War of Aggression Policy" Monster devastating the American Society

Nixon doctrine in Middle East will be smashed

ON order from Washington and backed by the Israeli aggressors, the reactionary authorities in Jordan headed by Hussein have frenziedly launch many violent attacks on the Palestinian patriots, their own Arab brothers living in Jordanian territory, in an attempt to wipe them out.

These large-scale attacks on the Palestinian resistance forces have aroused a wave of indignation among the Arab countries. A number of these countries have expressed their desire to punish the traitors to the Arabs' interests.

As in Indochina Nixon is applying his wicked and perfidious doctrine of using native people to fight native people, the Nixon clique have supplied dollars and weapons to the reactionary Hussein in Jordan to stamp out the Palestinian people's just struggle in exchange of selfish interest in the Jordan river area.

Highly indignant at the Hussein clique's treacherous attitude and barbarous acts, the South Vietnamese people sternly condemn the Jordanian reactionaries and demand them to immediately end their barbarous acts.

The South Vietnamese people firmly believe that with their unity and the resolute support of the fraternal Arab countries, the Palestinian people will be able to stay the bloody hands of the US-paid Hussein clique, and the just resistance of the Palestinian people, though still facing many difficulties, will finally triumph.

The Nixon doctrine will certainly be frustrated in the Middle East, in Indochina and elsewhere in the world.